The People.

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CUBA.

D. A. No. 1, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, on the Issues Involved.

DON'T CHANGE MASTERS.

The Disputes Between Capitalist Countries and Capitalist Classes are Settled at the Expense of the Working Class—Latest Development of the Colonial Policy—True Emancipation.

To the Working People of Spain, Cuba and the United States.

COMRADES—When a dispute arises between plutocratic governments, and a war is threatened with all its consequent burdens upon the laboring classes of the nations involved, the plain duty of International Socialism is to issue a warning and take such measures as the case requires; so that, indissolubly united throughout the world for the purpose of universal emancipation, the wage workers may not anywhere be diverted from the pursuit of their common aim and hurled against each other in murderous conflict at the dictation of their exploiters.

A dispute of this character is now raging between Spain and the United States in relation to Cuba. On both sides violent appeals are made to "public opinion" in the desecrated name of justice, and the people of the two countries are invited by their respective rulers to a bunco game of patriotism, the real stake of which is NOT the political dependence or independence of Cubans, but their further economic enslavement by the plutocracy of the winning nation. In the mean time the Cubans themselves are being mercilessly slaughtered at an enormous cost of Spanish blood and treasure, and whatever the issue of the present struggle may be, the "Pearl of the Antilles" must soon be a desert, to be repeopled by its future possessor with an exotic set of wage slaves.

Manifestly, the voice of International Socialism should now be heard upon this "Cuban question." We therefore submit the following statement, and we appeal for united action to the proletarian classes of the three countries involved, namely, Spain, Cuba and the United States.

Not until modern machinery first made its appearance in England little more than a century ago, could capitalism enter that phase of development through which it has attained its present power. But the preliminary condition of its existence and growth was supplied three centuries before by the discovery of America under the Spanish flag. From that moment the policy of European governments, which for a thousand years had been exclusively continental and feudal, became more and more colonial and mercantile. Now, more than ever, their chief ambition is to preserve or extend their sway over vast areas, peopled or unpeopled, widely separated from the seat of empire by a broad expanse of ocean.

In their struggle for colonial supremacy, as in the use they made of their colonial possessions, the various governments displayed various degrees of intelligence or stupidity. But their object was identical, and until England learned from the American Revolution a lesson which Spain has blindly ignored to this day, in spite of her similar experiences on a still larger scale, their treatment of the colonists was substantially alike in its characteristics of political despotism in the service of capitalistic greed. Let us briefly review the facts; a correct understanding of the past is essential to a clear comprehension of the present.

1—AS TO THE PURPOSE OF COLONIAL DOMINION.—It was calculated that by the conferring upon private or corporate favorites valuable grants of land and trading privileges for a comparatively small consideration, the political rulers—all monarchs in those days—could increase the public revenue and at the same time enrich themselves without apparently overtaxing their subjects. The expenditure at home of the wealth derived from the enterprise of adventurers and the labor of slaves in the colonies would benefit numbers of the common people in the mother country, such as artisans, traders, etc., whose attachment to their "benefactors" and to the King would, it was thought, be intensified by their prosperity in economic dependence. Little was it dreamed, at that time, that a great middle class would thus be built up, to the power of which the Crown itself would of necessity become humbly subservient; and that, from this very middle class a plutocracy would issue, which would take the sceptre in its hands and more despotically than any king govern the world.

2—AS TO THE EXPLOITATION OF THE COLONIES AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE MOTHERLANDS.—This, as already observed, varied according to the intelligence or stupidity of metropolitan rulers. The principle of policy common to all, however, was that the entire wealth produced in transoceanic possessions should be made to flow into the mother country without equivalent in return. With this end in view, chattel slavery, which had long disappeared on the European continent, was reinstated in the colonies, first by Spain, then by England; while under British rule especially, industry of any kind, other than the production of raw materials and of the most elementary necessities of life, was either discouraged by every possible device, or even absolutely prohibited by law. It never occurred to the Christian philanthropists of England that "in the eyes of the Lord" slavery was as much an abomination in Jamaica as it was in Lancashire, until the supply of chattel labor in the colony was much greater than the oversupply of free labor at home, and competition between "free" men could not fail, therefore, to be more profitable than slavery in Jamaica, since it was so in Lancashire. The Spaniards were not so quick to perceive the mundane benefits that would be made to flow from a timely application of "Christian" doctrine, and the still greater rewards of capitalistic enterprise in combining domestic with colonial industry. While the British capitalists transformed England into a vast factory, in which the raw materials that could be extracted from her own soil were added to those obtained from her colonies, the Spanish traders, were content to exchange their colonial produce for British, French and other foreign manufactures. Therefore, while the natural wealth of Great Britain was brought to light and wrought out into capitalistic and political power, the far greater natural wealth of Spain remained dormant. Again, while the employments, status and mode of life of the British masses were completely transformed—though not always for the better—by the modern system of production, the condition of Spanish peasantry remained substantially as it was during the Middle Ages, but the Spanish artisan was not less effectually wiped out by the competiton of foreign manufactures than he could have been by the development of domestic industry. In comparatively few mills of Spain, the operatives are still more appallingly exploited and degraded than their fellow-slaves of capitalistic machinery in England.

3—AS TO THE EFFECTS OF THE COLONIAL POLICY ON THE COLONIES.—A system of exploitation so thoroughly selfish and despotic could not fail in the end to provoke rebellion among those who, born in the possessions, but issued from the possessing race, deemed themselves deprived of their "natural rights" to the fruits of the soil on which they lived, whether these fruits were the outcome of their own personal exertions or of the exertions of hired men or slaves. In the North American colonies of England, especially, there was a sturdy population of British and Dutch origin, imbued with the trading spirit, anxious to share in the benefits which British capitalism was already deriving from invention, and therefore chafing under the restrictions imposed upon colonial industry. These were the first to establish their political independence; and the governmental form which they adopted—namely, a republic guaranteeing to every citizen the property which he might acquire, not only by his own labor, but by the labor of others, or by speculation and adventure, or by legislative grants of public lands and public privileges—was actually the very best that could be devised for their individualistic purposes and capitalistic aspirations. In due time the Spanish colonies followed in rebellion and, as their object was exactly the same as that which the United States had achieved, they naturally adopted similar forms of government.

It is, then, a fact—a portentous fact, the significance of which cannot too strongly be impressed upon the people on both sides of the Atlantic—that EVERY COLONIAL REBELLION ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT WAS ESSENTIALLY A REBELLION OF COLONIAL CAPITALISM IN ITS INFANCY AGAINST METROPOLITAN CAPITALISM IN A MORE ADVANCED STATE OF DEVELOPMENT, and that, in the colonies which have won their political independence, the wage working class, that freely gave its blood for "Liberty" at the call of the middle class "revolutionists," is as poor and as dependent as in the motherland. The laborer is no better off in the United States than in England, or in Mexico than in Spain.

And Cuba is no exception to this rule. Her economic conditions, precisely because of the commercial interest which American capitalists have in her chief products, are even less promiseful of betterment to her working people—to the people who now so bravely fight and die for "freedom"—than were the conditions of the other Spanish colonies when they threw off the heavy yoke of the Spanish Crown.

Conducted from New York by a "junta" composed of capitalistic schemers calling themselves "Cuban patriots," the insurrection is eagerly watched by the American Sugar Trust, the American Tobacco Trust and other American sharks, ready to take actual possession of the island in the name of King Dollar, and to pour into it, as wage slaves, the famished laborers of the Southern States.

Comrades, we say: Let Cuba be truly free! And not Cuba alone, but Spain and the United States! Free, not from political tyranny alone, but from capitalistic oppression. To this end let us, wage workers, repudiate diplomatic trickery, plutocratic patriotism and international war; and let us unite everywhere under the banner of International Socialism, for it is under this banner alone that the enslaved people of any country can victoriously march to their emancipation. Fraternally,

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION, S. T. & L. A. No. 1.

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM.

The Work Done in 7 Short Months by the Municipal Council of Rouen.

Organized Politically, with the Object in View of Ultimate Emancipation and of Seizing all Temporary Advantages that May Relieve their Class, the Workingmen will Never be Cat's Paws for Capitalists, and will Steadily Improve their Condition.

While ideologic reformers are trying to lead the people through the swamps of capitalist municipalization and other alleged shortcuts, the thoroughbred Socialist workmen of France are marching straight to the goal over firm ground. An illustration of the nature of the reforms which they introduce is furnished by the work done by the Socialist Municipal Council of Rouen. This council has been in power only 7 months. In this short interval it has put through the following measures:

1st. It reopened the Labor Exchange, and established an office where information is given gratis where to get employment. A vast edifice was placed at the disposal of the two offices, and 2,500 francs was appropriated for their use.

2d. It has equipped a magnificent building for free professional tuition. There are day classes for young people and evening classes for older workmen.

3d. It has raised the appropriation for public charity, and has called for new hospitals.

4th. It has made an appropriation of 12,000 francs to furnish a home for 100 more aged and indigent workers.

5th. It has appropriated 6,000 francs for 50 more incurables in the hospital.

6th. It has appropriated 6,000 francs for an institute where medical attendance and medicine are dispensed gratis.

7th. It has made several appropriations to support workingmen's mutual benefit socities.

8th. It has appropriated 8,000 francs for the care of the children who attend school and need clothing.

9th. It increased the appropriation for the public libraries.

10th. It appropriated the sum of 12,000 francs to establish free restaurants for the children of poor parents who attend school.

11th. It has reduced the police force.

The shortest way to deal with a nettle is to grab it firmly. The ideologist would go about it "softly;" they call that "practical"; the net result is that no step forward is made, and the decadence of the workers increases. The Socialist is notoriously "impractical," with the result that he gets there.

MORE MACHINES

To Displace More Labor and Make Bigger Capitalists.

Clarence W. Hobbs, of the Hobbs Manufacturing Co., of Worcester, Mass., has invented a machine which bids fair to make a great change in the tag industry. The machine, which works automatically, and is tended by one girl, does the work of five persons.

At the end of each of the millions of tags used is a string or wire, usually about six inches long, which is used for the purpose of attaching the tag to the package or bundle when shipment is made. The placing of this little piece of wire on the tags is now done by hand, but Mr. Hobbs' machine strings the wire on at the rate of about one to the second, in other words, it would place 36,000 bits of wire on as many tags in a day of ten hours. It is at present a good day's work for one person to tie 5,000 to 7,000 by hand.

The machine will make the work cheaper by 75 to 80 per cent. In addition to the great saving of wages by the displacing of labor, the time consumed in getting out goods is another important item. It will be easy for tag manufacturers to turn out 5,000,000 in the same amount of time it takes now to turn out 1,000,000, and without the addition of much, if any, floor space.

The number of tags sold makes the machine genuinely practical. The number used runs into amazing figures. Such concerns as the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. are said to order as many as 3,000,000 tags at a time, and think nothing of it. Manufacturers and merchants generally, the express companies, cotton and wool dealers, etc., buy tags by the millions.

Mr. Hobbs' new machine ties the wire on better than is done by hand, each tag being done just like every other one, while some of the hand work is very clumsy.

The Hobbs Manufacturing Co. is also engaged in the business of manufacturing paper box machinery, and special machinery which has to do with paper and cardboard.

The making of paper boxes has been revolutionized in the past 10 years, machinery taking the place of hand work in the various branches of the work. To what an extent the Hobbs Co. has by its machines in private hands, thrown labor out of work may be judged from the circumstance that it has placed upon the market in the past six or seven years numerous machines which have reduced the cost of doing important parts of the work from 40 to 75 per cent.

As a matter of course, Mr. Hobbs has made none of the inventions.

CHOICE TID-BITS

From the Inaugular Message of Governo Frank S. Black.

To Gauge the Foe, to Know him Well, not to Underrate him nor to Overestimate him is Essential to Success—The Work of Reconnoitering the Capitalist Lines is Done by Sizing up Its Chiefs—New York's Governor Sized up—The Shell is Hollow, Push Forward.

We desire hereby to introduce our readers to the gubernatorial Ignoramus of the State of New York—Frank S. Black—by picking out some leading passages from his inaugural message.

* * *

"A man who quarrels with the accumulations of his neighbor discourages the thrift and economy of which he himself ought to be an example."

A passage in the history of Gov. Black's immediate predecessor, Levi Parsons Morton, throws some light upon the "thrift and economy" that underlie capitalist "accumulations." Levi started, early in the sixties, a clothing establishment in New York; he promptly failed, and as promptly started a bank. Had the creditors of Levi no ground to "quarrel with the accumulations of their neighbor"?

A passage from Gov. Black's own message knocks his theory into a cocked hat about the wrongfulness of "quarreling with the accumulations of one's neighbor." Says the Governor, on the subject of the stealings going on in the Adirondack forests: "Every year the loss to the State grows larger, in all cases difficult, and in some cases impossible of recovery. The bogus title burrows further out of sight the longer it is let alone. Witnesses die, and the only thing sure to increase is the encroachment of individuals upon the domain of the State." Is the Governor's "quarrel with the accumulations" of the forest thieves wrongful?

No doubt many of those who do so "quarrel" do "discourage" in others the efforts they themselves would like to succeed in. But that does not change the case. Capitalist "accumulations" are of the nature of the accumulations practised by the forest thieves; they are plunder. "Thrift" and "economy" have no more, and no less, to do with such accumulations than with those of highway robbers. We challenge the Governor to name a single capitalist, either from among his own clients or otherwise, in denial of the workingmen's position that the accumulations of the capitalist class are the plunder extracted from the worker. The plundered justly "quarrel." It is to such "quarrels" that the world owes all the progress it has made; and it has progressed, despite the attempts of the plunderer and his political and other lackeys to sanctify his robbery with such words as "thrift" or "economy."

* * *

"In order to increase the opportunity for labor in the prisons, the use of machinery should be dispensed with; that would afford an occupation upon which the convict when released might rely."

Has the Governor just stepped out of his Rip Van Winkle's cave instead of out of Mr. Thos. C. Platt's office? It seems so. Hand production is virtually a thing of the past; machinery has taken its place. That is the source of the "quarrel" that is on. The machine has been throwing out hand work, and as fast as the machine became more perfect it knocked out even the less perfect machine. As the machine is owned and operated by private parties for private gain, it has made the living of those who don't own it harder and harder; they have had to sell themselves into wage slavery, and thereby they have been compelled to allow the capitalist class to make ever larger "accumulations," i. e., to pluck them more and more. This has had, of course, its effect upon those occupations that are still open to hand work; they are overcrowded, and a living is hardly to be made there. He who to-day starts in quest of a job with no experience other than that of handwork, knowing nothing of the machine, is more helpless than the average seeker for employment. The scheme of abolishing the machine from the prisons is, accordingly, one that, so far from being beneficent to the convicts, will work harmful. When their terms are out they will be less able to find occupation and will be more likely to find their way back to jail.

To understand this, however, is to understand a good chunk of the Social Question, which, evidently, is a closed and sealed book to our illustrious Governor.

* * *

"The gain of our savings banks for years has been wonderful and steady, but the increase of deposits for the past year of over forty-six millions of dollars, raising the total to the marvellous sum of seven hundred and fifteen millions, shows that the pluck and energy of the working class are too strong to be overcome by an adverse current."

It won't do the Governor any harm, it will do him positive good, to subscribe for and diligently read THE PEOPLE. If he does, he will learn what he evidently does not know, and it will sweep quite some cobwebs from his cobwebby brains.

In our issue of last December 27th was an article by Comrade Lucien Sanial which proved conclusively, with figures taken from official reports, that the claim about the workingman being the leading depositor in our savings banks was a mere ghost story. It was shown that the overwhelming majority of the depositors in those banks are middle class people and the overwhelming majority of the deposits were from that class.

Pluck and energy will not assure to the honest worker such a share of his own product as to enable him to lay by anything after defraying his expenses. The share that the worker gets of his own products is, under the capitalist system, a declining one, and as the unemployed are increasing rapidly, owing to the perfection of privately owned machinery, the amount of wealth he gets in wages is becoming smaller. The working class is not, as a class, a patron of the savings banks. Ghost stories can't change either facts or economic laws. The Governor had better inform himself on what he writes before he puts himself down black upon white. He will then not cut the ridiculous figure he now cuts, and he will not insult the working class with false allusions to their prosperity.

* * *

The talk about the "large savings of the workingman" may have been, and probably was, simply a bit of ignorance on the part of the Governor. His encomiums, however, upon our National Guard of this and all other States is a deliberate bit of falsification. The Governor knows full well that the National Guard of this and all other States is a National Disgrace. It is that because its only uses are to aid the capitalist class to break the law, plunder the workers, and decide strikes in their favor; and it is furthermore a disgrace because of the ignorance and debauchery that prevails among the officers in particular. The Governor cannot be ignorant of the revelations made by Gen. McLewee the very day the Governor was inaugurated. The Peekskill camp was shown to have been "one gigantic jag"; most of the officers drunken sots; and the Adjutant-General himself, Gen. McAlpin, a pompous ignoramus.

The National Guard needs a thorough overhauling; but that overhauling is not possible so long as capitalist Governors, the Blacks, Mortons, Hills, etc., desecrate the chief executive seats of our States. That overhauling can come only when the whole pack has been driven down and out by the Socialist ballots of the revolutionary proletariat.

* * *

The Governor shows some sense, from the capitalist standpoint, when he advocates biennial sessions of the Legislature. This is the first step towards biennial elections, looking to the ultimate aim of wholly disfranchising the working class. This is just now the golden dream of our capitalists, and there is not a political lackey of these gentry but is pushing in that direction. The suffrage in the hands of the people is a dangerous thing. Every year the capitalist class has to hold its breath, wondering in painful suspense, what will be the result of the elections. The labor fakirs whom they hired to bunco the workers have lost their pull, but half a loaf is better than none. "To lessen the opportunities to vote is equivalent to a partial disfranchisement; the complete disfranchisement will come in due time," so reasons the "accumulations-making" brigade. But those who insist in "quarrelling with the accumulations of their neighbors" will put a spoke into that wheel.

* * *

If the passage last mentioned betrays the cloven hoof of our "patriotic" Governor, the next one betrays his and his class' intellectual bankruptcy.

The Governor refers to the "present depression and the uncertainties of the future" just the same as a Choctaw Indian would some time ago have referred to the inclemencies of the weather. The ignorant Choctaw, ignorant of physical and astromonical laws, looked up impotently at the storms over his head. Before them he cowered, froze and suffered. He knew not how to offer resistance. There he was, helpless. Relief could come and was expected by him only from the good will of the storm itself: when it stopped raging, he raised his head again.

Such is the attitude of our ruling class before the industrial storms of our social system. Our ruling class looks upon these storms as "natural," and in the superabundance of its ignorance it looks upon them as "inevitable." Not so the intelligent proletariat of the land. It knows that these industrial storms are no more and no less "natural" than is natural that the blood should rush to the head of a man hanged by the heels and that it should kill him if he is left long enough in that posture. It knows that the social storms of to-day are the "natural" results of the continuance of a social system that has wholly ceased to be natural and has become preposterous. The social system that allows the tool of production, that can be operated collectively only, to be owned privately, is a man hanging by his heels. Social shocks are inevitable, depressions cannot be avoided, uncertainty is a spectre that must haunt us—and all this will be so until the social revolution shall turn things around and place in the hands of the collectively working people the tools of production that compel collective labor, i. e., until the Co-operative Commonwealth is established.

The capitalist class, like the Choctaw, will go down before the movement that, differently from the Choctaw, does not bend to the storm and knows how to bridle it.

Greater New York Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

The third session will be held on Saturday, January 16th, 1897, at the

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM,

949-955 Willoughby avenue, 8 p. m., sharp.

All delegates, particularly those from New York and Richmond County, are requested to attend promptly. Newly elected delegates must bring credentials.

SIGNIFICANT.

Vice is Incited and Vice Is Committed For the Sake of a Livelihood.

"THE AGE OF COMSTOCK."

For the Sake of Earning a Living, a Comstock Agent Tempts a Hungry Artist—For the Sake of Earning a Living the Artist Falls—Capitalism Shuts the Doors to Honest Toil and Opens it to Crime.

The Centre Street Police Court of New York was last week the theatre of a scene that, together with "Seeley Dinners," labor strikes, Christmas parties for puppies, and the increasing reports of suicides, furnishes not a mean page to the history that will soon be written: "The Last Days of Capitalism."

One Paul Shearer, an artist, was arrested by an agent of Comstock's organization that is named "Society for the Prevention of Vice." Shearer was charged with having painted obscene pictures. His decent deportment, together with the hang-dog look of the agent who arrested him, enlisted the Magistrate's sympathy. Encouraged to frankly make his statement, Shearer unrolled this page of contemporaneous history:

"I am an artist by profession. I have a little talent, and have studied a great deal. Between the two I thought I was entitled to make my living from my canvasses. Well, I painted a lot of pictures, but they didn't sell for the amounts I figured they would. It would take me two weeks to turn out a picture, which would scarcely bring in enough for two days. So I gave up that branch of art and began painting small things which would sell faster. It was a struggle all the time, though, and I was pretty nearly discouraged when I saw a man on Fulton street, Brooklyn, selling sea shells in which he had pasted little cardboard figures. It struck me then that if he could make a living doing that, I could make a better one with genuine oil paintings. So I bought a lot of sea shells and went to work. I painted landscapes and marine scenes in them, and then brought them over to this city and sold them in Fulton street. I had been doing this for several days with scarcely any profit, and was wondering what I could turn my hand to next, when this man Joel came along. I had seen him before. He had come up to me several times, looked over my stock of pictures, said 'Very pretty! very pretty' and walked away again.

"This time, though, he asked me if these were the only things I could paint. I thought he was going to give me an order, and assured him that I had turned out some good canvasses. I was growing quite enthusiastic over my own good qualities when he stopped me.

"'Those are all right for most people,' he said. 'What I want is something hot and spicy—something a la Seeley dinner. You understand? And he poked me in the ribs, smiled, and winked his eye.

"'I'll pay for them,' he continued, 'and a good price too.'

"Well, I had never thought of doing that kind of work, but, reflecting that beggars could not be choosers, agreed to give him most any kind of a picture he wanted. He said he would come over to my home in Brooklyn and talk it over with me, and that night we went over together. I remember now that he did a lot of nosing around among my effects. Probably he was looking for evidence to add to that which he has procured here to-day. He didn't find any.

"Well, he suggested the picture he wanted, and I made it. It is in one of the shells your Honor has before you. I painted it, I confess, but he suggested the figures and the positions. When that picture was finished I brought it over to him and he paid me one dollar for it. Then he ordered four more, which I made. Two were entirely the creations of his own mind; the other two he just gave me ideas for, and I finished them out.

"Yesterday I brought them over to him and was immediately arrested. He had Oram along when he arrested me, and they told me that I ought to be ashamed of myself to do such disgusting work. When they said they were agents for the Suppression of Vice Society I realized what a trap I had fallen into. I've got no defence to make save that I never did anything like this before. Only, before I go to jail I want to let people know how these vice-suppression agents have to make vice in order to suppress it and hold their jobs."

It is difficult to say which—the depraved accuser or the wretched accused—deserves greater pity. Both are the victims of a social system in which Triumphant Crime strikes the key-note, and Hunger is made the stimulus of exertion, just as it is among the wild beasts of the jungle, and with identical results.

Born of felony and reared in felony, Capitalism is sinking, full-orbed, in a blaze of felonious turpitude.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	**36,563**

God has plans man must not spoil,
Some were made to starve and toil,
Some to share the wine and oil,
We are told.
Devil's theories are these,
Stifling hope, and love, and peace,
Framed for hideous lusts to please.
Lowell.

PRE-REVOLUTIONARY TOKENS.

When, shortly before the French revolution, Lord Chesterfield returned to England and announced the coming crash, he mentioned among the reasons for his belief the orgies of the ruling class. Since Bible days shameless outbreaks of obscenity and debauchery among the mighty have ever been the forerunners of their downfall. Whether looked upon as an inspired, a poetic, a literary or a historic passage, the Biblical episode of Belshazzar's feast and Daniel's judgment establishes a principle that age has only helped to confirm; the orgies of the ruling class are an unerring symptom of approaching social upheavals. The recent "Seeley Dinner" in New York City, taken in connection with numerous other similar instances, points the finger upon what the near future has in store.

Clinton Burton Seeley, a rich manufacturer, gave a banquet in which his brother, about to be married, was to bid good-bye to bachelorhood. Some twenty-five other guests were invited. These were picked from the cream of our "elite"; they were the pillars of "morality," "law and order," "civic virtue"; one of them, Horatio Harper, of "Harpers Weekly," only the other day, as our readers surely remember, assailed Socialism on the ground of its being "an enemy to the purity of the family life." The police broke in upon information that the banquet was an immoral affair. The matter is now undergoing examination. The testimony is of such nature that even our most indecent papers dare not reproduce it. Amid flowing champagne our "pillars of morality," conspicuous in "reform movements," and on "reform" platforms, were the disgraceful audience to sights and songs, frequently participated in by them, that would have been considered revolting even by those who make it a virtue of being "tough."

When a social system is about to go down, it dies out at its top. Morally gangrened by its capitalist functions, the capitalist class has become a public nuisance, whose mephitic exhalations strike the nostrils of the proletariat, urging them on to put an end to plague.

BEREA'S DANGEROUS STEP.

In that part of eastern Kentucky that lies in what is poetically called "Appalachian America," there is situated the little town of Berea, in which a college has some time ago been founded, and ever since has been struggling hard to keep its head above water. The surrounding neighborhood is poor; the youth sent to the college can afford to pay but small tuition fees, if any; the college needs funds; it has vainly solicited aid from the outside; failing in that, its President has decided upon the plan of "fostering among the neighboring, and now poor, population, such habits of industry as may pull them out of their present impecuniosity into a condition to support the college in better style." So far, this "plan of campaign" may be ranked with "heroic cures"; but the method by which the President proposes to reach his ends takes the plan out of the heroic and puts it into the category of the foolhardy.

In the President's own language, his plan is this:

"To print Franklin's 'Poor Richard's Almanac' for those people to whom it is as a new book, and distribute it widely among them."

The more one contemplates the plan, the more foolhardy it looks. The poor people of Appalachian America are not poor because they like it. They are poor because under the capitalist system the more industrious the worker is the more he is fleeced by the idle class that controls the capital of the nation. In their Appalachian seclusion from the torrent streams of the nation's life, these workers of the Berea neighborhood have naturally come to believe that things are as they ought to be. Their scant opportunities for an education have prevented them from looking at the hoard of private individuals in its proper light. They realize that without capital they can do nothing; but as untrained habits of thought have caused them to acquire an unaccountable veneration for the capitalist class, revolutionary thoughts never entered their heads; they never stopped to inquire whence the capitalist class got its wealth, nor what the people's and society's rights are in the premises. The foolhardiness of the plan contemplated by the President of Berea College lies in that he could not have hit upon a better man than Franklin to shake the Appalachians out of their mental lethargy, set them to thinking straight, and cause them to swing in line, at double quick, with the Socialist movement—none of which is within the Presidents purviews.

No man, especially none of the oppressed, can be introduced to Franklin without he wants "more." Put Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac" into the hands of a downtrodden proletarian, and he will read other things from the same illustrious source. Among the utterances of Franklin, the reader would soon come across this:

"Private property is a creature of society, and is subject to the calls of that society wherever its necessities shall require it, even to its last farthing; its contributions, therefore, to the public exigencies are * * * the return of an obligation previously received, or the payment of a just debt."

This and other passages like this will coalesce with the maxim of Poor Richard that "God helps them that help themselves." All of these together will generate rejuvenating thoughts. Mental shackles will drop off, and the smitten Appalachian workers will again stand erect, the legitimate descendants of revolutionary ancestry.

Let Berea look twice before it introduces Franklin to the poor workers of its neighborhood.

"NATIONAL PROSPERITY."

Sir Michael Hicks Beach's first budget, about ready for publication, is heralded in advance by the British press as "a most encouraging document." Sir William Harcourt's last budget, we are notified, "revealed great national prosperity," but Sir Michael's will surpass it, and long figures are already being trotted out in proof of the statement.

Alongside of this showing we learn from other documents that one out of every four persons passing in the streets of London dies either in prison, the almshouse, or the insane asylum. In other words, one out of every four is driven by want or the fear of want into crime, dependence upon society, or out of his senses.

Are these statements contradictory? Must one be false if the other be true? No. They are both correct; and thereby hangs the tale.

The terms, "national wealth," "national prosperity," and the like, must not be taken literally when uttered by the Hicks Beaches, the Harcourts, or the property-holding classes in general. They mean it to be taken literally, but when driven to the wall they come out with the truth, to wit, the terms are used "technically." In the technical sense meant by these gentlemen, the masses, i. e., the working class is no part of the nation any more than the dogs, cats, horses or cows of the nation are, and deserve no more and no less attention than these. By the "nation," accordingly, is meant only that frail minority that lives on the goods it steals from the workers. Coming down to hard pan, when these gentlemen speak of "national" prosperity they have in mind the prosperity of the plundering class. The mystery is thus solved; the seeming contradiction between "national prosperity" and "national misery" is removed. It is clear that for the "nation," to wit, the capitalist class, to be propserous, the nation, to wit, the working class, must be at the ragged edge. The more prosperous are the former the nearer must the latter be to the ragged edge.

The songs sung by the capitalist class of all countries upon "national prosperity" has, to trained ears, the twang of a dirge. The louder these songs, all the clearer is it made to the real nation that an irrepressible social conflict is drawing to a head. That national institution that renders "national prosperity" synonymous with popular degradation, and that can increase only in the measure that it deepens popular misery digs its own grave.

The capitalist showings of "national prosperity" are the funeral songs of capitalism—the only songs worth listening to from the repertory of this system.

The pledges for the DAILY PEOPLE $50,000 fund are arriving in increasing volume. As yet the requisite average has not been reached, but we are drawing nearer to it. The spirit breathed by the letters denotes a serious appreciation of the step taken towards founding a daily Socialist journal in the metropolis of capital. Let all fall to work.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

ARTEMUS WARD.

His Place in American History as an Agent of Civilization.

[Original of an article in the Jewish Magazine, "Die Zukunft", of January 10th, 1897, by DANIEL DE LEON.]

We are told that the first weapon that suggested itself to the human mind against intellectual oppression was the Fable. That idea was of Grecian birth, in the days of "the Tyrants." America gave birth, under somewhat similar conditions, to another idea, that of the Joke. It may at first sight seem absurd to speak of intellectual oppression in America, enough to breed resistance, and thereby to breed its own weapon of attack. Yet the fact remains. Intellectual oppression is not brought on by governmental censorship only. Public opinion may be equally tyrannical. If public opinion is founded on superstitions, the tyranny under which it can hold those not agreeing with it, is one as intellectually painful as the Tsar's knout is physically painful. Such public opinion, based on national vanities and national superstitions, was a Tyrant that once held sway in this country. To oppose him soberly, or even by serious satire, was equal to ostracism. American genius assailed the Tyrant by laughing him down—cracking seemingly inoffensive jokes at his idols. These were the conditions that caused to spring up in America a branch of literature hardly known in other countries; and hence the matchless line of American humorists, whose writings have all the pungency of satire, and yet are clothed in the motley garb of the clown.

Of this list of jokers, or "jokists," as Artemus Ward called them, with the intentional purpose of rendering their work all the more effective by giving them a trivial and therefore seemingly inoffensive title, the first of all, both in point of time and of merit, was Charles Farrar Browne, better, in fact universally, known as Artemus Ward.

The birth, youth and life of Artemus Ward coincided with that period of our country's existence that may be compared with the boyish period of a future robust man. The boy precursor of such a man feels in his bones the germs of his coming strength, in his brain the germ of his coming intellect, and in the beat of his pulse the elasticity that will in his manhood years give him swing and daring. But his experience is small; his store of knowledge smaller. Hence his poise is that of almost unbearable vanity. What he does not know he thinks not worth knowing; everything that is his—family, toys, books—he takes to be the best on earth; in his mind, he is the centre of the universe; possibly the peer of some, but certainly the superior of most. These were the marked characteristics of our country, especially between the thirties and the seventies. It was during this period, and in such national surroundings, that Artemus Ward was born, grew, and looked upon the world. His countrymen were filled with the vain glory of robustuous boyhood: A fetich veneration for "The Flag" held the public mind in ignorance of sociologic laws, without a due appreciation of which that well-rounded information, requisite for mental development, is impossible; ancestral vanity, all the sillier and perverser for being wholly unfounded, threatened to fossilize the nation's marrow; national boastfulness at the "business success" of the business class shut their eyes to all perception of economics, and dried up the well-springs of study; and, finally, as a result of all this, jingo patriotism spread its evil roots and exploited the nation's credulity. Artemus Ward's keen eyes pierced the situation. Even if serious and elaborate articles, calling attention to these evils, did not bring down upon the head of the rash writer the execration of his fatuous fellow citizens, such writings could have done little good. In the rush and the bustle of vigorous national youth, stimulated by unprecedented opportunities, our people had no stomach for long or systematic reading. Nothing could answer but the lightest of literature, in the lightest of garbs; the arrow had to be sped and steadied by the softest of feathers. Artemus Ward launched his Jokes.

Cervantes gave the coup de grace to another social and intellectual malady—Knight Errantry and its vicious literature. But writing for the staider, steadier, older civilization of Spain in particular, of Europe in general, he undertook a long continuous story, that has kept the world in a roar ever since. Artemus Ward, writing for and amidst a sprightlier, younger and more mercurial people, uttered himself in short, loose, disconnected articles, romances and lectures. The four leading defects above enumerated—flag bigotry, ancestral pretensions, business conceit and jingoism—were the cardinal vices that his jokes riddled with merciless humor. At a time when Gen. John A. Dix's order, "Any man who pulls down the American flag, let him be shot down on the spot," threatened to turn the people into flag maniacs, and to render them the victims of a horde of miscreants, Artemus wrote his inimitable account of a fraudulent showman, who, being detected, declared indignantly that the man who caught him swindling should be locked up for "treason to the flag." The absurd heraldic claims and pretensions of ancestry, that were then innocently rampant, Artemus brought down by a number of stories that struck home, and left nothing of the sanctity and veneration with which the "original settlers" were sought to be clad by the generation of fifty years ago: the stories about his "Uncle Wilyim" and "Abijah Ward," one of his "Pilgrim-Mayflower ancestors," are masterpieces of rollicking satire. His Romance in Two Chapters," entitled "William Barker, the Young Patriot," punctured and let all the wind out of the mischievous bubble of "patriotism," which a perverse bourgeoisie was exploiting for its own private profit, and to the country's undoing. Finally, Artemus was a far-seeing sceptic on the "business merits" of the "successful business man"; he saw through the fraud; a score of stories and allusions unmask "successful business," and show it to be grounded on, and born of cheating.

But it was not these leading vices only that he thrashed. His masterliness in his special field appears in nothing more strikingly than in the fact that each of his little productions is a veritable pinbrush or a broadside. The slashing wit and humor does not wait for the wind-up sentence. Behind every word, frequently even in the spelling of these, lurks a joke, grinning broadly and hitting hard all the innumerable lesser vices that are twigs and offshoots of the four principal trunks upon which his sharp axe was plying, and his ample hose was playing.

To-day none any longer entertains or repeats the views that Artemus pilloried except those natives whose very lives and interests expose their viciousness, or those grovelling ludicrous immigrants, who are so weak of mind, and so bereft of all self-respect as to delight in appearing "more Parisian than the Parisians," reminding one of the apostate Jews one reads of in history, who endangered their health by an excessive diet of pork, in their anxiety to conceal their extraction.

Artemus Ward's works are an invaluable aid to the knowledge of the intellectual development of the population of the United States. How much that development owes to Artemus Ward is yet hard to tell. Certain it is that, but for him and the school of writers that he founded, the American nation would not now be, as it is, on the high road to the broadest philanthropy, the soundest sociology, and the benignest policy of national and international politics.

News comes from Sacramento, Cal., that no doubt the capitalist press will exploit as an evidence of the brutality of labor.

A crusade against coolie labor has begun at Orangeville, a citrus colony in Sacramento County. C. C. Roos employed six Japanese on his place, and late on Friday night fifteen citizens with gunny sacks over their heads seized the Japanese, placed a rope around the necks of each, and took them to a big oak tree. There they were strung up and left hanging until life was almost extinct. The Japanese were then lowered, and when they revived the hanging process was repeated several times. The Japanese were then forced to march out of the settlement and warned never to return on penalty of being hanged until dead.

Mr. Roos remonstrated, and then a rope was thrown about his neck with a threat to hang him if he interfered or employed any but white laborers on his ranch hereafter.

No doubt this is brutality; but by whom inspired? The wild acts of the men engaged in this affair are attributable wholly to the capitalist class. It has made American workers feel hostile towards others; then itself introduced foreign labor and made the American workers believe that, if they elected the capitalist politicians, the obnoxious foreigners would be kept out by anti-immigation laws; such laws were passed and proved dead letters. Cheated from Pontius to Pilate, it is not surprising that some of the most hot-headed now take the law into their own hands.

The economic and political lies of capitalism are a sort of kicking gun. In proportion as the capitalists prevent the spread of socialism by which they will be voted out of power, they simply hew the bludgeons, which, in the hands of Ignorance, will physically knock them down.

BEWARE OF DALLIANCE.

[Translated from the Russian for THE PEOPLE by a Russian Girl.]

Rough is thy path—o'er scorched land,
Beneath the fiercest heat—
The edged stones and sun-baked sands
Make bleed thy weary feet.
O'ercome by heat, fatigue and thirst,
Though be thy daring breast,
Yet wilt thou not thy path desert,
Indulge in shameful rest.

Onward, wanderer, evermore,
Thy steps, though weary bend;
The wood's inviting foliage o'er
The quiet brook though pend;
Though there refreshing zephyrs breathe,
And spring her tents with emeralds wreathe,
And dew reflect such golden ray,
And songsters greet each morn;
Go on thy rough, untrodden way,
Temptation meet with scorn.

Reign in the wood a calm most deep,
Allurements great in number;
The grief-worn soul, once lulled to sleep,
Sinks in eternal slumber.

There in the wood a dryad dwells;
Thy fragrant, mossy bed,
Will smooth the charmer, by her spells
Will ease thy weary head.

A voice enchanting in thy ear,
Will pour the sweetest sound:
"Sleep, rest thy limbs, my stranger, dear,
From chains of care unbound.

"Thy way is long, and rough, and dreary;
And wherefore doom so young a life,
With strength already failing, weary,
To anguish, suffering and strife!
Cast off the shroud of black despair:
Aroma sweet pervades the air,
The fragrant shade thy doubts will screen,
And drown thy woes the sea of green,
Leave thy lonely, cheerless path
For this mossy bed, so meet;
Lay thy head on scented grass,
Oblivion's moments are so sweet.

"I know how dauntlessly thou fought
'Gainst life's and manhood's foes,
But imminent's the peril brought
By midway's sweet repose.
No respite halfway! Onward, friend!
Or thou'lt thyself, thy best,
In rapture's moment all unmanned,
Sell for disgraceful rest."

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—There is one thing about Socialism that I'll never be able to swallow.

Uncle Sam—If it has come down to ONE thing, you are making progress: I remember the time when you had more objections to Socialism than there are hairs absent from the palm of your hand.

B. J.—Never mind that. I object to the COMPULSION that there is in Socialism. If you legislate the Co-operative Commonwealth into existence, those who don't believe in it would be compelled to submit, and that would be unjust, rascally, tyrannous; it would be oppression.

U. S.—Where were you coming from last 5th of July at 2 o'clock in the morning, when you were swaying from one side of the street to the other, to the tune of "I won't go home till morning," etc.?

B. J. (full of pride)—I had been celebrating the anniversary of our country's independence, with several other sons of the Revolutionary Fathers.

U. S. (grabbing him by the collar and shaking him almost to pieces)—You celebrant of injustice! you toaster of rascality! you minion of tyranny! Shame upon you, midnight reveller over oppression!

B. J. (disengaging himself)—Are ye gone daft?

U. S.—No, you hideous monster of condensed iniquity! Many and many were the colonists who doted on King George. 'Tis even said that a majority of them favored allowing him to walk over and trample the guts out of them. The Revolutionary Fathers didn't fancy playing the role of grapes at vintage. they peppered George's Red-coats out of the land, and unceremoniously hanged his native Tory spies; they established a country free from Georgism; and those who didn't like that and preferred to be lamb chops for George's breakfast table were compelled to join. And these Revolutionary Fathers, who did this compelling, YOU have been celebrating! (Giving him another shake.) Don't you realize the full depth of your injustice, tyranny, rascality and oppression-loving revelry?

B. J. (after recovering his breath)—Come, come! would you have preferred that our Revolutionary Fathers had allowed King George to—what was it you said?

U. S.—Trample the guts out of us——

B. J.—Just so, would you?

U. S.—Not I. But I'm a Socialist, one of those who would legislate the Co-operative Commonwealth into existence, even if any descendant of the old Tories would feel "compelled" to join.

B. J. (angrily)—The two cases are not parallel.

U. S.—Now you talk. If they were parallel you would not think it unjust to "compel," eh?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Accordingly, compulsion, as you call it, is good or bad, deserves midnight celebrations or broad day denunciation, according as one has to choose between being squeezed to death, or being free and making others free, despite their love for slavery, eh?

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Then the question ceases to be one of "justice," etc., and becomes one of fact: are we to allow ourselves to be squeezed to death, eh?

B. J.—Yes, that's about it.

U. S.—It follows that, before talking of "injustice," and all that, you should show that the Socialists are wrong in saying that this capitalist social system is squeezing the life out of the people for the benefit of a small loafing capitalist class. Will you deny that?

B. J.—No, I can't deny that.

U. S.—Then your proposition amounts to this: "The Revolutionary Fathers, although they were in the minority, did a gerlorious thing to coerce the majority into freedom; but the Socialists, even if they get the overwhelming majority of our people to realize that they are being squeezed to death, and even if they awake in that majority a taste to be free, will be committting an act of injustice, of rascality, of tyranny, of oppression, to rear the Co-operative Commonwealth, because, forsooth, either a stupid or a vicious minority prefers to be squeezed or objects to being prevented from officiating as squeezers. Is that it?

B. J. (getting very violent)—To talk with you is like getting into a straight-jacket.

U. S.—Never mind the jacket. Rather the straight-jacket that will insist that 2 + 2 make 4, than the clown's free-flopping cap and bells that would make out of 2 + 2 three, or six, or any other idiocy. Have I stated your proposition right, or is it wrong?

B. J.—The devil take you!

U. S.—Jonathan, Jonathan, take my advice and get betimes out of the ruts of our old Tories. There is yet time to discuss, there is yet time to argue and banter; but the time is at hand when the sheep will be separated from the goats; when the line will be drawn sharp; and then discussion will be at an end; every one will sleep in the bed he has himself prepared for himself. Remember that our glorious Declaration of Independence does not open with a discussion on the rights of men. It opens with a declaration that the Revolutionary Fathers hold certain truths to be SELF EVIDENT. Such another declaration, up to date, is in the air. It will soon crystallize into words graven with a sharp burin on granite tablets. Woe to those who stand in the way of truths that are self-evident to a revolutionary movement. Jonathan stop fooling—if your fat belly is dear to you.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Johnstown, R. I., "Beacon" has made its appearance. Its first issue is a creditable effort. The cause of scientific, and, therefore, of revolutionary, Socialism, is there well upheld. Its numerous squibs are a veritable rattle of musketry against the whole length of the capitalist line. The following two passages are the key-note to its invulnerable position:

"Civilization and economic oppression cannot exist together. One or the other must go. And science, backed by history, declares that civilization will prevail."

"The Socialist movement is not a mere sentiment, or philanthropic reform movement, but, on the contrary, it is the intelligent movement of class-conscious workingmen, who know their rights, and are determined to acquire them."

The Philadelphia "Tageblatt" has been driven from cover. As our readers may remember, from the passage that we quoted out of its columns in our issue of the 3d instant, it had misquoted, unintentionally, as it now appears, the party platform in its anxiety for support of its approval of the "Glasgow Plan," or plan of municipalization "without reservation." Now that we introduced it to the party resolutions, appended to the platform, and which repudiate any such bourgeois manœuvres as "Glasgow Plans," it comes into the open and opposes the resolution. Stripped from the support it had sought behind the party platform, it now seeks to cover its flanks by claiming that it has with it the Cleveland "Arbeiterfreund" and the New York "Volkszeitung," the former of which, in the article referred to, is driving at a very different point, and the latter of which has said not a word to justify the belief that it either disagrees with the party's position, or would allow itself to be roped in by political legerdemains.

It is to be hoped that the "Tageblatt" will be good-natured enough not to deem it "unhandsome" if we smile at its desperate reaches for "support" and "company."

At greater leisure we shall take up its present arguments.

In the meantime it is inspiring to see the clearcut attitude taken on this subject by a paper in English, the Cleveland "Citizen," organ of the Central Labor Union of that city. It says:

"Pretty nearly every Sunday, at some one of the afternoon club meetings, reference is made in enthusiastic terms to the 'model city' of Glasgow, and the opportunist debaters go into rare flights of oratory and encomiums as they draw vivid pictures of the 'municipal socialism' of the widely advertised Scotch city. See, they say, here is a noble example of what can be accomplished by paying no heed to the class struggle that the bad Socialists, the 'fanatics' and 'reds' strenuously advocate. We must take a step at a time in this reforming business, they argue, until we gradually reach the top of the ladder.

"It has been already shown in this paper that the city of Glasgow, instead of levying no taxes next year, as has been commonly stated, is deeper in debt than ever. Instead of housing the poor in comfortable municipal dwellings, rents are too high for the poor, who are forced into other slums, while the higher paid workers and professional people inhabit the city houses.

"Last August, Mr. Arthur Keep, of Washington, D. C., visited Glasgow, and during his stay investigated the "socialized" street railways. About the middle of that month a general walkout of all the street railway employes (of 'tramway servants,' as they are called), was threatened, owing to long hours and other grievances. Quite a sum was realized by the operation of the tramways in 1895—something like $100,000—and the board of control decided to have 'still more economical management' in 1896, and, with that end in view, the superintendent, by manipulating the hours of work of the men, had got as high as twelve hours' labor out of them instead of eight, and by a system of fines and penalties, had materially reduced their wages. For several weeks strike talk was at a red heat, but it was found that the unemployed were so numerous in this 'model city,' that a walkout would have been a failure, especially since the officials in control were quite willing to hire scabs.

"Thus the municipalization schemes that are now being produced by capitalist parties and politicians do not take the labor class into consideration. It merely means a change of masters. The employes are not allowed to choose their foremen or superintendent, their grievances go unheeded, and their labor power is exploited in the interest of capitalism collectively. This is not democracy, and it only emphasizes the necessity of placing in power a class-conscious labor party, one that will, like a true labor organization, first, last and all the time legislate in the interest of the workers employed in any municipalized institution; and, as the functions of government are expanded, society as a whole will be benefited and the freedom of labor becomes supreme.

Nothing is plainer than this; nothing is more honorable and just. And for the foregoing reasons we object to the general statements that Glasgow's experiments are 'municipal socialism.'"

ART THOU SORE DISTRESSED?

What is the Cause of Hard Times that Now Afflict Thee?

At a time, when there are millions of unemployed, willing to work for reasonable pay and treatment, it is well worth discussing this question.

* * *

The temperance preachers of the various denominations are howling with only slight variations to their howlings, that the cause of the bad times is rrrrrum. Certain manufacturers, on the other hand, always anxious to get their work done at the cheapest possible price, claim that the laziness of the workmen is the cause.

The ministers, priests, rabbis and preachers of the leading churches of today, charge the devil, lack of belief, strikes and labor unions, alternatively, with effecting the "hard times."

* * *

In treating this question, the writer, a wage slave himself will speak principally from personal experience.

Hard times, that is, business prostration, a large number of unemployed, declining wages and the evils resulting from such a deplorable condition of affairs, exist to-day in every country of the world, and cannot be denied by anybody, because the evidence is everywhere on hand.

In answer to the charge that rum is the cause, I desire to say, that among the unemployed I often find total abstainers from liquor, and cigars as well. I find the evil, the "unemployed," in States with prohibition laws, such as Maine, and New Hampshire, and Kansas. Hard drinkers are often preferred to sober men, because some of them are the fastest of workmen, and most of them show less independence to their employers than sober men. Hard drinkers furnish for labor organizations most of the disturbing elements; and a little experience shows that many of our well-paid and prosperous temperance preachers, are lovers of strong drinks themselves, as is evidenced by their red noses. Furthermore, some of our eminent church lights are enlarging their splendid incomes by investing their surplus money in brewery stocks. The writer of this only last year prepared dinners for "friends" and "sisters," where such a quantity of alcoholic beverages was consumed that a poor fellow behaving in the way that those of our church leaders did, would have been arrested and heavily fined at the police courts. The respective parties mentioned have an excellent income in our hard times. While at the banquets of our well-to-do fellow-citizens, champagne and brandies are flowing, many of the unemployed never think of liquor, and will be glad if they have enough food, clothing and a place to sleep in. In view of these facts I claim that the temperance preachers are making wrong statements to their better knowledge.

If you want to find out how lazy working people are, just put a "help wanted" advertisement in a daily paper, offering living wages, put the applicants to work, and you are convinced that the cry of laziness is nothing but a conventional lie, used for the purpose of quieting the conscience of the pious capitalist class.

So far as the devil is concerned, the writer has never seen him or it. Among the unemployed you find devoted Christians and without any doubt many of those prayed with their whole heart to their Lord for a chance to earn a living, with the result that their prayers were never heard.

A strike may cause a temporary calamity, but never hard times. Through a strike work is only delayed. Many a strike, on the contrary, has resulted in increased wages, better hours and more employment for the unemployed, and if it was not for labor organizations, the number of the unemployed would probably be larger, because organized labor earns more money, spends more money, and therefore gives more employment to others than the man who works for anything he can get. It takes only common intelligence to find out that temperance preachers and other ministers, and a certain class of manufacturers make the above statements against better knowledge, but with the intention of keeping labor in ignorance and dependence on them, so that the shepherd may fleece the sheep "Labor" all the better.

The modern evil, "the unemployed," never appeared before the introduction of the machine, reckless competition, and finally, the formation of powerful combinations of capital, so-called syndicates, pools and trusts.

When nearly all the work was done by hand, there were hardly any unemployed.

Under the old trade guild system the middle class in Europe, composing about nine-tenths of the population, had a fair income, and did not need to struggle for an existence for a period of 600 years.

If you study the history of the old trade guilds, you will find that they always fought against, and often prevented the use of machinery; but history shows that after a machine and its advantages are once known, its introduction cannot be stopped for any length of time. For the sake of increasing their profits at the cost of one another, individuals and nations build and put into practice one machine after the other.

The invention of steam and electricity, the advanced means of communication and the concentration of wealth have completely revolutionized our whole system of manufacturing.

"Manufactured," a Latin word, means "hand-made." As you may see, originally it means something entirely different from the meaning of to-day. At the same time the old trade guild system has been almost forgotten. Free competition has led not alone to a local or national, but to an international struggle for trade, in which all considerations for one's neighbor have been completely laid aside. Neither religion nor governments ever tried to, or could stop a state of industry where one business man, after accumulating a certain amount of wealth, operates in the industrial field with the courage, ferocity and brutality of a lion or a tiger, another like a cunning fox, another with the treachery of a snake. In short, the regard which business men show to one another to-day resembles the habits of a menagerie of the various kinds of wild animals. They are all working upon the principle of every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost—Bradstreets can tell you how many the devil takes.

The industrial situation of to-day resembles the following picture:

The small farmer is driven to the wall by the big bonanza farmer, who operates with superior machinery and large capital, greater advantages in railroad freight rates and a commanding position in the markets.

The Chicago beef combine of slaughter-house millionaires and the Cattle Trust control the prices of meat and hides, and are able to crush all competition.

The Chicago club of the wheat speculators, called Board of Trade, runs the price of wheat up and down to suit themselves.

The Pillsbury-Washburn syndicate is on a good way towards monopolizing the flour milling to the exclusion of all others.

The Standard Oil Company controls all the oil refineries of the world; 200,000 miles of railroad in the United States are to-day the property of about 15 corporations, and will soon develop into one corporation.

Who did not hear of the Coal Trust, the Lumber Trust, the Sugar Trust, the two Cracker trusts, the Breweries Syndicate, the Copper Trust, and the Street Car Monopoly trying to get control of all the streetcar lines in the United States, and the 50 or 60 other concerns of the same nature?

Is there anybody that will dare to deny their existence? Now, what are these trusts? In the general struggle for existence, where all modern inventions are used as weapons by the financially strong to devour the financially weak, in the great industrial battlefield, which is covered to-day by many dead and millions of wounded, in the shape of unemployed workers and bankrupted middle class men, the modern monsters, called monopolies, with the aid of their enormous wealth, with the aid of the government, the church (acting as the black police), the brass-buttoned police, the State militia, the Federal army, the several courts—are conquering one position after the other, and are on a good way to drive the rest of the people into bondage and slavery, depending on their mercy.

Many small and medium-sized enterprizes, that stand safe and independent to-day, are not sure to exist for a few years more, because the monopolists have already the power to-day to produce a crisis in industry, that may paralyze business, by withdrawing credit.

THAT IS THE CAUSE OF BAD BUSINESS, and nothing else.

How then, can we get better times and prosperity?

By doing away with the machine?

No, that is impossible, because the machine is an advantage, and if an advantage is once known, nobody can do away with it.

By making laws against trusts?

No, that is impossible, because the rich people own and corrupt our legislators as they do at present.

By praying to God for better times?

Try it and find out how much it will help. God helps those who help themselves.

In this advanced age, small shops are driven to the wall by the big ones, the big ones go into few hands and are finally monopolized, because a monopoly is an advantage over any other method of production. The only way to get prosperity is to transfer the ownership of the big monopolies from the few who now hold them and are thereby enabled to be giant robbers, to the people as a whole.

That means to introduce the Co-operative Commonwealth, or Socialism.

Boston. W.

A SERIES OF LECTURES

By Lucien Sanial On Scientific Socialism.

Part 1—"Historic Introduction (3 lectures).

1. Prehistoric times. The Patriarchical Era. Contitution of the Natural Family into a Social Family. Primitive Communism of the Tribe. First Division of Labor. War and Slavery. Property in Man the First Primitive Property. Rise of the Warrior Class. End of the Patriarch and Advent of the King.

2. Historic Antiquity. The Monarchical Era. Castes and Classes. Wreck of Ancient Civilization and Advent of the Feudal Lord.

3. From Feudalism to Capitalism. Economic and Social Condition in the Middle Ages. Influence of the Discovery of America, and the Consequent Colonial Policies of Europe, on the Development of Industry and Commerce. Rise of the "Third Estate." Revolution. Enthronement of the Bourgeois.

Part 2.—"Economics of Capitalism" (6 lectures).

Value in Use and Value in Exchange. Surplus Value. Labor Power a "Merchandise." Consequent Enslavement of the Wage Working Class.

These lectures will be delivered:

In New York, at Webster Hall, 11th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, every Thursday at 8 p. m., commencing Thursday, January 14th.

In Brooklyn, at 515 Fulton street, every Sunday at 3 p. m., commencing January 10th; at the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, every Tuesday at 8 p. m., commencing Tuesday, January 12th.

In Newark, N. J., at 76 Springfield avenue, every Sunday at 8 p. m., commencing January 10th.

In Paterson, N. J., at Town Clock Building, every Wednesday at 8 p. m., commencing January 13th.

SOCIAL TRUTHS

That Are Forcing Themselves Into the Columns of Capitalist Papers.

The Chicago "Record" opens one of its columns for answers to the question: "The Young Man and his Chances of Success." From among these letters we choose two that reveal the extent of clearness that capitalist development is bringing on in the heads of its victims. Capitalism is galvanizing the people to look in the right direction; the truth will soon dawn upon them.

* * *

One letter is headed, "Changed Conditions of Manufacture," and says:

"A plain mechanic of fifty years' experience would like to say a word on the young man's chances of success. I was brought up on a farm, and at the age of 17 was apprenticed to learn the trade of an all-around blacksmith. After serving my apprenticeship, I found no trouble in getting employment at my trade, and after I had tired of tramping, and having a little money ahead, I started a small shop, with one forge. I soon had a good trade established on custom work and repairing, and I put in another forge, took in an apprentice, hired a journeyman blacksmith and wagon-wood workman. Between times, when jobbing and repair work was slack, the wagonmaker would build the wood parts of new wagons. We would take them into the smithshop, iron them, have them painted and finished up, and could sell them at a fair profit, and by so doing keep all hands steadily employed. Now, there were three men with steady employment and fair wages and an apprentice learning the trade. At the same time there were perhaps 10,000 small shops scattered all over the State doing the same. This would make a total of 30,000 mechanics employed, and 10,000 boys learning the trade, preparing for the future. Where are they now? All concentrated in one or two large factories, with their capital and their machinery, employing 300 or 400 men and boys, who in a short time learn to do one part of the work in following the machine and know nothing else. If they lose their job on this they are out in the cold. This is what has taken the place of the thousands of mechanics of thirty or forty years ago. But, says one who is not posted, there is still work for these shops doing repair work. Do you know that all work made in the factory of modern times is duplicated? If any part gives out, go to the dealer; he will send to the factory, and in a few hours the part comes by express ready to replace the broken part. A wrench and hammer are all the tools necessary to put it in place. Take this State as a sample of all. Go into the country village that a few years ago had from two to four small shops doing a fair business. What will you see now? It is the same with the farmer. He jumps on his machine, the reaper and self-binder, and snaps his fingers as he says, "I am independent. Don't have to hire men to bind." See here, Mr. Farmer and Mr. Everybody Else, did it ever occur to you that there must be consumers as well as producers? If not, where is your market? Where is the money to come from to buy with if men have no employment so they can earn it? Whole pages of the "Record" might be taken up showing the changes that have taken place within the last forty years. But it is unnecessary. The foregoing is sufficient to show what are the chances of the young man now compared with what they were thirty or forty years ago.

"L. F. KERNS."

Moline, Ill., Dec. 29.

* * *

The second letter is entitled "The Evolution of Society," and runs thus:

"The numerous communications in the "Record," of late, under the heading, "The Young Man and His Chances of Success," contain without doubt wholesome suggestions as to the proper or needful training of young men for a successful business career, but the sophistry indulged in to establish the proposition that the chances for a successful business career are as good to-day as ever before, is passing strange, while it scarcely needs more than a single paragraph to refute it. In 1861 Abraham Lincoln, in his message to Congress, said: "A few men own capital, and those few avoid labor themselves, and with their capital hire or buy another few to labor for them. Men and their families, wives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses and in their shops." Enterprise then, under the pure competitive system was open to all alike. One could start out and open a shop, on a four corners or little town, for any class of manufacturing, or for trade, or for any occupation for which his talent best fitted him. But with the coming of improved machinery, and the organization of business by large capital and the combination of capital, individual enterprise has been absorbed into collective association, and we have passed to the other extreme from that described by Mr. Lincoln. We are a nation of wage-earners. In the face of this indisputable fact, it seems like high courage to try to defend our present business conditions as furnishing equal opportunities to all to enter a business career. Gradually has all small business been absorbed or killed out by the irresistable power or advantage of largeness over smallness. The business men thus defeated have gone out by the irresistible power of advan- occupation. A large majority is dropping into some more menial occupation. It would seem much more consistent for minds supposed to represent the better intelligence to face the fact that we are in a peculiar stage of the evolution of society, and strive to comprehend its direction, thus preparing the public mind to meet it with the least possible shock. J. R. TALLMADGE."

"Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 27."

* * *

Both these writers are facing port. There are certainly hundreds of thousands of these.

TIMELY MANIFESTO

Issued by Section Lynn to the Proletariat of its Own City.

At the season when the working class of Lynn, just after slumping to McKinley, slumped in the municipal election to a Demo-Popocratic "reform" ticket, and is, as a result, about to suffer bitter disappointment, Section Lynn, S. L. P., issues the word of warning and re-rings the clear notes of socialism. The manifesto is as follows:

The Lynn Section of the Socialist Labor party in business meeting assembled, deems it a necessary duty to reassure the wage slaves of Lynn that it stands to-day as it did when it first entered the political field as the sole representative of their class interests, that it is to-day, in conjunction with the organized Socialists of the world, bound in one universal organization, having for its object the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth. This means a social revolution, hence the militant socialist cannot be found working in, or approving of any party that fails to declare against the wage slave system. The constitution, policy and membership pledge absolutely prohibit the party and every member thereof from the slightest deviation from this principle; hence the Socialist movement is not a reform movement; it is a revolutionary movement, and must not be confounded with municipal or State Socialism.

This must be clearly understood, so that the wage slaves who are led into supporting reform or compromise parties will clearly understand that when their hopes for better conditions are dashed to pieces on the rocks of despair, they will not blame the Socialist Labor party, but the reform and compromise parties whose prototypes and present membership simply have used the wage slave as an instrument to place themselves in office or emoluments whereby the wage slave system may be perpetuated. These parties, i. e., capitalist parties, one party of various shades, dividing the wage slaves into different and warring camps, present one common feature through all history, and in all forms of government. That feature is the barefaced robbery of the working class through the establishment of the wage slave system, i. e., the capitalist successor of the feudal system. The lands bestowed upon the Roman veterans laid the foundation for the feudal system and all its terrible consequences. The displacement of the individual tool and mode of production displaced the artisan and laid the foundation for the capitalist wage system with all its inherent contradictions, pauperization, enforced idleness and all the evils that flow from these conditions. These historic and industrial facts are indisputable.

The Socialist Labor party stands prepared to prove that the bourgoisie class, historically, industrially and socially considered, is a cowardly and parasitical class, useless except as a bulwark of the capitalist class; without going outside of the English speaking people we may say that thousands of events from the murder of William Fitz-Osbert in London in 1196 to the fate of John Brown in our own time, prove conclusively that the middle class is a selfish, contemptible and cowardly class. The Socialist Labor party recognizes the scientific fact that this class is doomed to extinction as a class, and therefore can have no ground as a political party.

So we warn the wage slaves of Lynn that there is no middle ground for compromise. The wage slave system has for its basic principles the purchase of labor power as cheaply as possible. The sale of the product of that labor power, intellectual and manual, as dear as possible, science and art are prostituted, industry and manhood are perverted, all the nobler faculties of mankind are bartered in the interest of mammon. Against this system the Socialist Labor party alone protests. The moral standard of a community is reflexed by its public attitude toward giant wrong and palpable injustice existing in its midst, therefore we judge the advancement of progressive moral ideas by the socialist vote.

We aim for the Socialist Commonwealth through a social revolution. Our weapons in countries where political freedom prevails, are organization, education, agitation, and the use of the ballot. By those means we hope to accomplish the social revolution. Our organization is an open one, and calls on proletarians to join it. Those who, being of the capitalist class and desiring to prove traitorous to it, that they may prove true to humanity, are invited to join the Socialist Labor party.

Mr. Weeden, in his "Economical and Social History of New England," says: "Looking back one and a half or two and a half centuries we are amazed and humiliated when we consider how little people knew what they were doing. When the old and enlightened countries sought eagerly for slaves, and taught their colonial offshoots to depend upon them, they dug a deep pit for their own children.' We say that when we consider the cruelty of the wage slave system, and when we see the capitalistic class teach their children and others to depend upon it, they are building upon a volcano that, if they continue to develop it as they now do by their ignorance and cruelty and stupidity, may burst forth in a flame of bloody revolution, beside which the French revolution would pale into insignificance.

Wage slaves of Lynn, the solution is in the hands of your class, throughout the world to-day, and they are rallying under the standard of the Socialist Labor party, the Lynn Section appeals to you to fall into line. Herein we have pointed out to you the fundamental basis of our movement, our political platform, our science, historical and industrial basis, and our philosophy are accessible and are indisputable. The appended review of the growth of our movement is presented for your consideration, because it is your party, and the men, who are militant Socialists, who now appeal to you, will be true to socialism, even unto death. In these places where the Socialist vote reaches into millions, remember that in these places not many years ago there were fewer militant Socialists than there are in Lynn to-day. We appeal to you to leave the reactionary and misleading parties and place yourself with this movement, that is organized to give to the human race that which divine justice demands.

"We want the drones to be driven away
from our golden hoard;
We want to share in the harvest; we
want to sit at the board;
We want what sword or suffrage has
never yet won for man,
The fruits of his toil, God promised,
when the curse of toil began."

Socialist strength in different countries:

Germany—Vote, 1871, 124,655; 1881, 311, 961; 1890, 1,427,298; 1893, 1,876,738. Socialist Trade Union membership, 250,000; 48 members in the Reichstag; 41 daily papers and 23 weekly papers.

France—Vote, 1889, 91,000; 1893, 600,000; 1896, 1,400,000; 62 members in the National Chamber of Deputies; elected majorities in the Council of Paris and 28 other large cities, and 1,200 small cities; 78 papers. The capitalists complain of "ecercion."

Italy—Vote, 1893, 20,000; 1896, 90,000; 19 members of Parliament; 33 papers.

Denmark—Vote, 1872, 315; 1884, 6,805; 1887, 8,408; 1890, 17,232; 1893, 25,019; Socialist trade unions, 713; six daily and three weekly papers; great gains recently; nine members in Parliament.

Norway—Seventy-six organizations two daily papers; growing rapidly.

Sweden—One Socialist member in Parliament, from Stockholm, in spite of the property qualification for voters.

Holland—Vote, 1895, 280,000.

Belgium—Vote, 1895, 344,000; 1896, 461,000; members of Parliament, 33; daily papers, 4; Socialist university and schools. The capitalists fear a Socialist triumph at the next elections.

Switzerland—Vote, 1896, 107,990.

Austria—90,000 members; 65 Socialist journals.

England—Vote, 1895, 98,000.

Ireland—Organizing rapidly under the name "The Irish Socialist Republican Party."

Servia—Membership, 50,000.

Canada—Movement growing in the cities.

Argentine Republic—Seventy-six organizations.

Spain—Five weekly papers; large city growth.

United States—Vote, 1888, 2,068; 1890, 13,331; 1892, 21,157; 1894, 33,133; 1896, 36,563. Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance growing.

Approved by Lynn Section, Jan. 3, 1897, and ordered printed.

JNO. A. HENLEY, Sec.

JOHN PEACOCK, Chairman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Prosperity" in Bridgeport.

EDITOR THE PEOPLE—Prosperity, the promised prosperity, is booming along by reducing more people to starvation wages, and throwing heavier work upon women operatives. There was a strike at Salt's Plush Company in this city. It lasted 15 weeks, and ended with a complete defeat. The worst sufferers are the women. After holding out all they could, they broke loose from the men, the boss having declared he would have nothing more to do with the men. These women are now put to men's looms which are much too heavy for them to turn. The women were also made to sign an agreement never to strike, and to submit to any fines imposed by the firm. Those of the women who took a leading part in the strike were discharged.

As is usual in cases of strikes where the men are ignorant of the way the capitalist mechanism works, one hears all sorts of explanations why the strike was lost, but never the correct one, to wit, that empty stomachs cannot stand up against full ones, and that the worker who imagines that the working class can prosper without the overthrow of the capitalist system is a blind man bound to drop into the ditch.

The tactics pursued by the firm is to play one nationality against the other. In that way they keep the workers divided, and these, failing to see that their interests are one, fall to quarreling among themselves.

A CITY VISITOR.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 10, 1896.

How it Works.

EDITOR THE PEOPLE—The majority of our members, who have been "Coming Nation" readers, some of them from when it was first printed, have given it up since they read THE PEOPLE. They have been able to "catch on," and are becoming clear. Usually with a "Coming Nation" reader, when he first reads THE PEOPLE, he becomes indignant, and swears he would not have the paper, but after reading several copies you can notice a change: he begins to lose his prejudice, and, if there is any depth in his brain at all, and is broad enough to get clear of the rubbish and cob-webs the "Coming Nation" has filled him with, he has no further use for it and becomes a class-conscious Socialist, with more satisfaction than he ever experienced before; he knows where he is at, and he will not allow himself to be taken in by all the fads and fantasies advocated by the "Coming Nation," and the fakes of the many floating freaks that drift into the Socialist movement. S. B.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 11.

Whip them up.

EDITOR THE PEOPLE—THE PEOPLE whips them up good, and I hope it will keep on until from cringing they will set up a howling retreat.

O. W.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

H. F. W., N. Y.—No pledges under $10 can be received for the DAILY PEOPLE on the call for the $50,000 fund. Smaller amounts should be sent in cash to the Committee, as before.

A REJECTED

Answer to a Capitalist Libel on Socialis Principles.

The below letter, sent to the Rutland, Vt., "Herald," in answer to an article published by it, was rejected by that retailer of ignorance. But the truth will out, despite the fettered condition of the capitalist press. Chased from the columns of the capitalist press, Truth finds asylum in the Socialist press. Here it is:

To the Editor of the Rutland "Herald":

In a recent issue of the "Herald" I find an editorial headed "Socialism Opposed to Matrimony." The article is a short review of the theories propounded by Marion Crawford on the subject of socialism and matrimony. As the statements referred to in the editorial must create the impression that the Socialists are holding certain views which in reality are foreign to them, I would like an opportunity to point to some of the misstatements and misconceptions.

First of all, let me state that free love, free love as commonly understood, is no more a part or a principle of socialism than "free trade," free coinage, or free soup houses, all of which are periodically and repeatedly agitating the public mind.

It seems that Mr. Crawford is not the least handicapped by so conspicuous a lack of subject matter. His reasoning is without the foundation of fact, but magic-like, out of no hing, he himself produces the missing link. The public is offhand informed that the various forms of dreaming and mischief-making, nowadays called collectively "socialism," favor dividing property. Marriage, he tells us, is an incentive to accumulation of property, and, therefore, socialism is opposed to marriage and in favor of divorce. Now, as to matter of fact. If socialism favors anything, it certainly favors the non-dividing of property in the sense that "dividing of property" is at present generally accepted. Socialism demonstrates that the former petty divisions of property into individual possessions are becoming more and more a practical and economic impossibility, because the industrial development, constantly drifting toward the concentration of production and distribution into gigantic corporate enterprises, makes a large undivided possession and control of the means of production and distribution an imperative necessity.

Whatever the faults and shortcomings of the Socialists may be, it is doing them an injustice to imply that they are such hopeless simpletons that in our progressive age of steam and electricity they endeavor to bring civilization back again to the stage coach-propelled, tallow-candle-light-illuminated times of all "divided up" individual property holding. Socialistic research and criticism points out that in the natural course of development the people will in the not far distant future face a condition, which vests the title of all property worth mentioning or having, in comparatively few corporations of tremendous magnitude, and depriving the millions of all property interests. Socialist agitation is preparing the public sentiment to the end that the people may be ready to absorb the corporations, as the corporations previously absorbed the individuals.

The benefits of the most perfect form of corporate, collective, undivided property accumulation will thus be within the reach of all, while excluding none.

From the foregoing statements may be seen that notwithstanding Mr. Crawford's contention "that marriage is an incentive to the accumulation of wealth," marriage is by no means productive of such accumulation. There is an overwhelming evidence in substantiation of this claim. Indeed, the constantly increasing difficulty of securing the very necessaries of life during the matrimonial life, is now looked upon as so much a matter of course that many shrink from assuming the risk of marriage, the result being the extension of the "social evil."

Neither does the absence of marriage ties seriously interfere with the accumulation of property if other circumstances are favorable, as evidenced by the phenominal property accumulation of corporate bodies, with whom matrimonial considerations are of a remote nature indeed.

Mr. Crawford states that increasing divorces are due to the spread of socialism, which does not want property to accumulate for inheritance or any other purpose. If in reality socialism is such a vague notion that for the realization of its aims it must rely on the accident of non-inheritance resulting from divorce cases, then socialism would be for good or evil a hopeless physical and intellectual dwarf that, except for purposes of curiosity, Mr. Crawford should have deemed the thing entirely unworthy of his consideration.

Socialism, far from being antagonistic to marriage and family life, furnishes the very foundation upon which these factors of civilization may develop into profuse, sweet-scented blossoms of humankind.

Property consideration, profit, barter and sale are now so often the foundation upon which the marriage relations are contracted that the frequent consequence thereof is early and disastrous shipwrecks.

Under Socialism, property will be the inheritance of all the workers, the blight of the hard, enervating and often debasing struggle for existence will be eliminated by the free opportunities which all would then enjoy. These opportunities of wealth production, augmented by all the known inventions and factors of natural forces, will place the race above the fear and drudgery of material wants, making them free to cultivate and develop the attributes of the intellectual being. Under socialism no daughter or sister will be compelled to offer herself for sale on the streets in order that she may buy bread, or marry for a living—which is another form of prostitution. Under socialism woman will be free in the fullest sense of the word to be bound in wedlock to the man she cherishes and loves.

Under socialism no family will be broken up and torn asunder on account of property.

Lastly, under socialism the ideal family will be the bright and guiding star,

the symbol and rule of conduct of that larger and more important family, the family of mankind.

Section Rutland, Socialist Labor Party.
P. V. DANABY, Sec.

Rutland, Vt., Dec. 29, 1896.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

National Executive.

Regular meeting held January 12th, 1897. Comrade Stahl in the chair. Absent, Copp; excused.

The Jewish pamphlet ordered to be printed.

Comrade Reed appointed committee to examine in regard to purchase of stereopticon.

Section New Bedford allowed $5 on agitation.

Section Patton, Pa., reports W. L. Meehan expelled for violation of constitution and raising religious prejudices.

Charter granted new Section at Sacramento, Cal.

L. A. MALKIEL,
Rec. Sec. pro tem.

National Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,961 38
Jan. 7, Sec. Milwaukee, coll. on Lists Nos. 400, 401 and 402	8 50
Total	$1,989 88

HENRY KUHN, Sec.

Connecticut.

SOUTH NORWALK, Jan. 13.—I am happy to inform the comrades of the glad tidings that after the election storm was over, the workingmen of South Norwalk are beginning to come to their senses and are flocking to unite under the red banner of socialism. We started a Section here right after election with only 11 members, and within one month we gained 13 more; we count now 24 members, and expect to double that number at our next meeting.

Courage, comrades, the very near future is ours.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The convention of the Socialist Labor party of Chicago for the purpose of placing in nomination a city ticket for the spring election was held Saturday evening, January 9th, at 48 W. Randolph street. That considerable interest was taken in this convention is shown by the fact that the hall was filled to its capacity and the lively discussion that was had on some of the resolutions in the platform.

Comrade J. R. Pepin was elected chairman and Comrade Chas. A. Baustian as secretary of the convention.

The following is the platform adopted:

"The Socialist Labor party in convention assembled does hereby reaffirm its fealty to the platform and resolutions adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor party in New York, July 4th, 1896, and presents the following resolutions, which have a municipal application, to the people in this campaign:

"1. The municipality to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchises, the employes to elect their own officers and no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

"2. School education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc.

"3. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age, and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality.

"4. Employment of the unemployed by the municipality.

"5. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations and an efficient employers liability law.

"6. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

"7. Abolition of the veto power.

"8. Municipal self government.

"Realizing that these demands have obtained a very general recognition, we would emphasize the fact that whatever virtue may be in them depends upon their enforcement by the working class in their own interests.

"We again warn the wage workers not to put faith in the capitalistic parties, which promise before election prosperity and reform, and after election apply the whip of wage reduction and want caused by enforced idleness.

"These things can be checked only by an ever growing vote of the class-conscious proletariat, organized in the Socialist Labor party.

"This party alone, with its intelligent conception of the economic development will brook no compromise until wage slavery with its inherent evils is abolished."

The following ticket was then nominated:

For Mayor—John Glambeck.
For City Clerk—John R. Pepin.
For City Treasurer—F. Kalbitz.
For City Attorney—J. A. Weaver.

The Branches will put in nomination candidates for the town offices, Assessors, Supervisors, Collector and Clerk, and will also place in nomination candidates for Aldermen in those wards where a Branch exists.

CHAS. A. BAUSTIAN.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—In the year 1894 the Socialist Labor party of this State nominated David Taylor for the office of Governor. In his letter of acceptance he stated that he was in favor of "Modern Socialism as enunciated by the Socialist Labor party." He attended our last convention (not as a delegate) presumably made a personal canvas so as to be again nominated as our standard bearer, and owing to his defeat and being unable to dictate the party policy to be pursued, he advocated the election of Bryan and the candidates of the Democratic party during the last campaign. By so doing he has violated the principles of our organization, and is branded as a traitor to the cause of humanity. The Boston American Section Socialist Labor party, in regular meeting assembled, voted unanimously to expel him from the party, and that the same be published in our official organ, THE PEOPLE.

D. GOLDSTEIN, Sec.

New York.

French Branch of New York City.—The Branch held, on the 5th, a well attended mass meeting, at which Comrade Lucien Sanial was the speaker. His subject was, "The Development of Capitalism to Socialism." The lecture was attentively listened to by the audience.

After the lecture, Dr. Le Toquart, the chairman, distributed subscription lists, which he requested the audience to take to gather subscribers for the French paper about to be published by the Branch. As soon as 1,000 subscribers are found the paper will be issued.

The meetings of the Branch are held every first and third Tuesday of the month, at 470 Sixth avenue. All willing to help the cause along, will please call at our meetings and join us.

C. CHAGNON,
350 W. 38th st.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to January 13th, 1897.

$2,435.

At the meeting of the Daily People Committee, held Sunday, the 20th of December, 1896, an important step was taken from which, if a daily Socialist paper is at all possible within a reasonable time, the consummation will be reached. The committee adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, A daily PEOPLE has become an absolute necessity to counteract the false and falsified "news" that the capitalist press sets afloat, and to spread enlightenment in the ranks of the working class upon the Labor Question, and to prepare it to deal intelligently with the Social Revolution that is inevitable and is impending;

WHEREAS, The urgency of such a weapon of political and economic warfare in the English language against the plundering class of the capitalist is felt with increasing force, and the demand therefor becomes stronger by the day;

WHEREAS, The undertaking would result disastrously if not successfully put through;

WHEREAS, To make success certain, the paper must be able to survive two consecutive campaigns, that is to say, must appear daily during the period of at least thirteen consecutive months, absolutely independent, firm and uncompromising;

WHEREAS, The sum of not less than $50,000 in hand is necessary to safely launch such an undertaking;

WHEREAS, Despite the general sense of the necessity of a daily English organ of labor, the collections for it have hitherto been slight; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that, so long as the foundation of such a paper seems indefinitely distant, the contributions will continue slight, while, on the contrary, if its foundation can appear prompt and definite it is likely that ample funds could be promptly gathered; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That a call be issued to the stalwarts, friends and sympathizers, to pledge themselves in the number of 5,000 to contribute each the sum of $10, payable between the issuing of this call and the 1st day of September, 1897;

RESOLVED, That, if by that date the sum of not less than $50,000 is cash in hands of the DAILY PEOPLE Committee, a DAILY PEOPLE be started forthwith on October 1st, 1897;

RESOLVED, That this call be printed in the party press of all languages; that subscription lists, headed with these resolutions, be issued to all the Sections and all applicants; and that the names of the subscribers, together with the sum subscribed by each and the installments in which the same is to be paid, be promptly notified to the Committee for publication from week to week.

Are there in the land 5,000 stalwarts equal to he emergency, ready to step up and to mount that needed and redoubtable battery of the Social Revolution in America—a DAILY PEOPLE?

Daily People Committee,
184 William St.,
N. Y. City.

28th Assembly District, N. Y.	$100	payable	August 1.
Ernest P. Romery, Paterson, N. J.	10	"	$2.00 a month from January 13.
H. H. Acton, Manchester, N. H.	10	"	$5.00 May 1, $5.00 September 1.
Bernt Eide, Red Wing, Minn.	10	"	August 15.
Wm. Braverman, N. Y.	10	"	$5.00 April 1, $5.00 May 1.
A. D Wegeman, Pittsburg, Pa.	10	"	September 1.
Harry Berger, N. Y.	25	"	$10 cash, $15 August 1.
Alb. Hansen, N. Y.	10	"	August 1.
Louis Hahn, Glendale, N. Y.	10	"	August 1.
John H. Moore, West New Brighton, N. Y.	10	"	$5.00 June 15, $5.00 August 10.
Thos. Retzlaff, N. Y.	10	"	$2.00 a month from February 1.
Thos. A. Jones, Harrison, N. J.	10	"	$5.00 July 1, $5.00 August 1.
Section Richmond, Va.	10	"	August 1.
Carsten Hansen, St. Paul, Minn.	10	"	August 1.
D. Kantor, N. Y.	10	"	$2.00 a month from January 15.
Franz Marquardt, N. Y.	10	"	5.00 April 15, $5.00 May 15.
M. B., N. Y.	10	"	2.00 a month from March 1.
Benjamin Doerre, N. Y.	10	"	2.00 a month from March 1.
Wm. Vossler, N. Y.	10	"	3.00 May, June, July 1, $1.00 April 1.
Barnett Bromberg, N. Y.	10	"	2.00 a month from January 15.
I. Rosenthal, N. Y.	10	"	5.00 April 1, $5.00 May 1.
M. Smulensky, N. Y.	10	"	1.50 from January 15.
Dr. S. Ingerman, N. Y.	10	"	August 1.
A. Evalenko, N. Y.	100	"	September 1.
I. Feigenow, N. Y.	10	"	$2.00 a month from February 1.
Joseph Harkow, N. Y.	10	"	August 1.
L. Lewitzky, N. Y.	20	"	$1.50 from February 1, $10 September 1.
John Robbins, N. Y.	10	"	2.00 a month from January 15.
Karl Andres, N. Y.	10	"	2.00 a month from February 15.
E. Furgang, Brooklyn	25	"	August 1.
Chas. L. Furman, Brooklyn	25	"	August 1.
J. Saphro, Brooklyn	10	"	$1.25 a month from February 1.
Chas. Eder, Brooklyn	10	"	May 15.
F. Schluter, Brooklyn	10	"	September 1.
Justus Ebert, Brooklyn	10	"	September 1.
Jos. Sch., N. Y.	10	"	$5.00 July 1, $5.00 September 1.
F. S., Brooklyn	10	"	August 15.
Julius Cohen, N. Y.	10	"	$1.00 a month from February 1, $2.00 Sep. 1.
John C. Wieland, Albany, N. Y.	10	"	August 1.
J. E. Alexander, Albany, N. Y.	10	"	August 1.
Geo. Dubois, Albany, N. Y.	10	"	August 1.
Henry Stasius, Albany, N. Y.	10	"	August 1.
Adolf Klein, N. Y.	10	"	$1.50 a month from February 1.
6th ward Branch, Brooklyn	30	"	August 1.
Chas. Stodel, Hartford, Conn.	10	"	$1.00 a month from Feb. 1, $2.00 Sept. 1.
Lady. Christofferson, N. Y.	10	"	August 1.
B. Mertig, Glidden, Wis.	10	"	$5.00 April 15, $5.00 August 15.
A. Boudereau, Pawtudket, R. I.	10	"	May 1.
C. H. Dana, Pawtucket, R. I.	10	"	September 1.
F. B. Schneider, Geneva, R. I.	10	"	July 1.
T. P. Muldowney, Providence, R. I.	10	"	September 1.
J. W. T—n, Providence, R. I.	10	"	September 1
H. T—n, Providence, R. I.	10	"	September 1.
L. Silverberg, Providence, R. I.	10	"	September 1
T. Curran, Providence, R. I.	10	"	September 1.
J. Wittum, Providence, R. I.	10	"	September 1.
A. Morse, Providence, R. I.	10	"	September 1.
A. Guldbransen, Providence, R. I.	10	"	July 1.
H. Schmidt, Providence, R. I.	10	"	$1.50 a month from Feb. 1, $1.00 Aug. 1.
Adolf Orange, New Haven, Ct.	20	"	$10 Feb. 1, $5.00 March 1, $5.00 April 1.
Henry Lain, New Haven, Ct.	10	"	$1.00 a month from Jan. 1, $2.00 Sep. 1.
Emil Goris, New Haven, Ct.	10	"	July 1.
Ferd. Nauman & John Rohmer, New Haven	10	"	$2.00 a month from April 1.
Thos. Maher, New Haven, Ct.	10	"	$5.00 August 1, $5.00 September 1.
Carl Martens, New Haven, Ct.	10	"	$1.00 a month from Jan. 1, $2.00 Sep. 1.
Alex Laine, New Haven, Ct.	10	"	August 1.
Peter Spanoghe, New Haven, Ct.	10	"	$1.00 a month from Jan. 1, $2.00 Sep. 1.
Leonard Laine, New Haven, Ct.	10	"	$1.00 a month from Jan. 1, $2.00 Sep. 1.
Arthur Seefarth, New Haven, Ct.	10	"	$1.00 a month from Feb. 1, $3.00 Sep. 1.
Fred. Fellermann, San Francisco, Cal.	10	"	August 1.
F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester, N. H.	20	"	$5.00 February 1, $5.00 May 1.
Chas. A. Kuehlen, Marion, Ind.	10	"	August 1.
Wm. N. Reed, N. Y.	25	"	Cash.
John Levin, Boston, Mass.	10	"	On demand.
George Anderson, Philadelphia, Pa.	10	"	On demand after March 1.
I. Phillips, N. Y.	10	"	$2.50 a month from May 1.
P. Campbell, N. Y.	10	"	$2.00 a month from February 1.
Isidor Ritter, N. Y.	10	"	$2.00 a month from January 10.
Louis Funcke, N. Y.	10	"	$5.00 May 1, $5.00 August 1.
Total this week	$1,070		

☞ Owing to the smallness of the payments that have so far fallen due and that are to fall due during this month, the acknowledgment of payments will be postponed to the 1st issue in February and will be thereafter continued every fortnight.

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Fourth Assembly District S. L. P. held its regular meeting Friday, January 1st. The financial secretary submitted his regular quarterly report as to the condition of the district's finances and membership. This district is fast becoming one of the strongest Socialist bodies in the city. With a membership of nearly 100 in good standing, with a healthy treasury and active attendance, it will before long be a power in the politics of the land.

The semi-annual election of officers next took place, and Comrade S. Crystal was re-elected financial secretary, Comrade A. A. Heller, recording secretary, and Comrade Serber, delegate to Central Committee.

The vote as to what's to be done with the money left over from the campaign stood as follows: 6 for motion and 30 for amendment that the money be used to pay old debts.

Classes of the naturalization bureau will be opened soon after the 1st.

Delegates to Greater New York convention were instructed to vote for representation as per vote cast in election, and not as per membership of organization.

Four new members were proposed and a number of minor matters were attended to.

A. A. HELLER, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.—Lectures on Socialism will be held Sunday, January 17th, 8 p. m., at the following places: Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East 17th street, where H. Wessling will speak on "The Possibilities of Labor"; at Hudson Building, corner of 37th street and Eighth avenue, where S. Berlyn will lecture on "Are the Interests of Labor and Capital Identical"; and at Webster Hall, 140th street and Third avenue, where H. Simpson will lecture on "Mediæval Economy." There will also be a lecture in the afternoon at 3 p. m. at Socialist Literary Society. Admission free to all.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A.
(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate George Sieburg, of the Section New York, S. L. P., was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the New York Central Labor Federation (D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A.), and Delegate J. B. Clayton, of the Silver Workers Protective Association, was vice-chairman.

The committee having charge of Comrade Lissauer's case reported that he is doing nicely at the hospital, and that the committees of the other organizations are working jointly. The committee was instructed to continue.

A committee from the Hungarian Branch, S. L. P., was granted the floor and appealed for aid on behalf of its paper, which had been removed to New York from Cleveland, O. For money to be advanced they offered shares, as said paper was published by a co-operative publishing association. It was resolved that nothing can be done, as the central body is drained in helping those papers at present in existence.

Ale and Porter Union No. 1 announced having made arrangements for its ball on March 27th, at Wendell's Assembly Rooms.

Independent Barber's Union, Branch 2, reported that boss Ockenfuss had settled, having sent his men to the union. The boycott was raised. They further reported that a store at 412 East Fifth street is selling blackbread without the label, and many members of the affiliated unions are dealing at that place. Baker bosses Tichner, West 44th street, and Leopold, of Ninth avenue, supply that store. The workingmen of that district should insist on the label.

United Upholsterers' Union reported having held its general meeting last Sunday. Two new members were initiated. Tickets were accepted for a benefit for Comrade Lissauer. The sum of $5 was donated to the Hamburg strikers and delivered to the "Volkszeitung." The union will await the convention of the S. T. & L. A. before paying any dues, as they favor the block system.

German Waiters' Union No. 1 reported having initated 3 new members, rejected 1, and 4 were proposed.

Waiters Alliance Liberty reported that they will hold a general meeting this Thursday, and succeeded in unionizing Café Weiss, corner Norfolk and Houston streets.

Empire City Lodge Machinists, will try to arrange weekly meetings. On March 20th, a festival will be held at 64 East Fourth street.

International Pianomakers' Union reported that a general meeting will be held on January 30th, at Popp's Hall, Avenue C. Branch 4 donated $5 to the Hamburg strikers, which was delivered to the "volkszeitung." Branch 1 donoted $3 for the same purpose, and delivered it to the C. L. F. $10 was voted for the "Arbeiter Zeitung" festival.

Section New York, S. L. P., reported that the discussion relative to the reorganization plans are being continued. Relative to the report of the 24th Assembly District that the delegate of that district had got twisted, inasmuch as he thought that the action taken by several unions relative to the "Arbeiter Zeitung" festival was the action of the central body.

Journeymen Barbers' P. I. Union, Br. 1, reported that a general meeting will be held on January 19th, at 342 West 42d street. During the last quarter 31 shops were organized, and 89 members were initiated. The unemployed members received employment in 229 places. The executive board will act in the Domschatt affair.

Silver Workers' Protective Association reported having taken the tickets for the "Arbeiter Zeitung." $5 were donated to the Hamburg strikers, and $2 to Comrade Lissauer. It was resolved to act with the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A., in trying to organize the trade in Providence, R. I. The union will also act with the Machinist unions in compliance with the resolutions of the Metalworkers' Congress at London. The union expressed its satisfaction at the action of the G. E. B. in declaring C. F. Wilson's seat vacant.

The committee which attended the "Volkszeitung" conference in the morning reported the business transacted.

The picnic committee reported that they are trying to secure a roof garden for this year's Labor Day festival. This was endorsed, and all unions are requested not to hold a festival on September 6th, 1897.

A committee from the Central Committee, S. L. P., requested information relative to a bill. It was decided to drop the matter of the $4 assessment for the London delegate, but that the dues must be paid to the central body.

Relative to the music engaged by the West Side Assembly Districts, S. L. P., it was announced that the same was furnished by two comrades who during the recent campaign had furnished the parade music gratis. They promised to engage only Alliance music in the future.

A debate ensued as to the successful launching of a "General Defence Fund," and Delegates Retzlaff, Waldinger and Mielenhower were elected a committee to report a plan which, if endorsed, shall be presented to the convention of the S. T. & L. A.

A communication of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., stated that it was resolved to request consideration for the following: "That a joint meeting of D. A.s No. 1, 2 and 49 shall be held once a month." The following delegates were elected a committee to consider and report. Bohm, Zink, Retzlaff, Waldinger, Clayton.

Furriers' Union reported that it was likely that they would hold a joint picnic with the C. L. F. Referred to the Picnic Committee.

A manifesto on the Cuban war was read and ordered printed.

Prog. Clothing Cutters and Trimmers.

The last meeting of the above union, held on Thursday, January 7th, being a semi-annual meeting, was well attended. Communications received from D. A. 49 and D. A. No. 2 were acted upon. The Ex. Board's recommendation about the system cutting school for members was endorsed, and the committee appointed to take same in charge was instructed to proceed and open same as soon as possible. Brother Eckstein stated he visited th firm of Hackett, Carhart & Co., and wished to be reinstated in their employ. Mr. Hackett thereupon replied, he would not employ a Socialist if he offered his services for nothing; a person who had the audacity to work against him and try to take the bread and butter out of his mouth he certainly had no use for; with this the interview was over. Nominations and election of officers was then gone into. Installation of newly elected officers will take place next week. The by-laws as a w. le were adopted with some slight changes. A committee from the Brotherhood of Tailors appeared and requested a speaker for their mass meeting at 48 Orchard street, on Saturday afternoon; same was granted. Fifty tickets were left with the secretary from a committee of the Hungarian Section, S. L. P., for a raffle, arranged by them for two comrades who had been injured in the Liberty Hall fire on East Houston street: namely, Comrades Lissauer and Spitz.

THE SEC.

Notice to Section Providence, R. I.

There will be a meeting of Section Providence, R. I., Friday, January 29th, at 8 p. m., at Slade's Hall, 45 Eddy street, to elect the State Committee, nominate candidates for the State election and transact party business.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
January 11, 1897.

Daily Peeopl Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,495 75
December, 1896.	
16. Wm. Schaad, Brooklyn	25
26. E. A., Indiana	10
January, 1897.	
1. Z. Eisenstadt, Savannah, Ga.	50
6. C. G. Teche, New York	10 00
9. John Karmiol, Colorado Springs, Col.	25
Wenzel Pokorny, Union Hill, N. J.	50
12. Section Albany	4 17
Total	$1,511 52

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

N. Y. PAINTERS

Meet Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 138 and 140 East 57th street.

(This paper will be mailed to every member free of charge by order of the organization, and will contain all such notices and information as are necessary.)

The last meeting of the N. Y. Painters held on January 11th, was pretty well attended, and the routine business finished in usual time. Two members were reported sick, of whom one is in Mount Sinai Hospital.

The amalgamation committee in their report gave a plan to bring about such action. It was read seriatim, and adopted singly and as a whole. It consists of 4 clauses, and is made up by the joint committee to be sent to each of the unions involved in the attempt. It reads as follows:

At a meeting of the joint committee on amalgamation of the Painters Unions of this city, held on January 8th 1897, it was unanimously resolved:

1. That the name of the amalgamated body be "Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of New York."

2. That each union amalgamating shall deposit the sum of $2 per capita for all members on their roll book (for the purpose of thus forming a nucleus of a fund.

3. That the committee recommends, that the mode of collecting dues and paying benefits, as at present is done in the Operative Painter Union, be adopted by the amalgamated body pending the adoption of the new constitution and by-laws.

4. The committee further recommend that the first Monday in April, 1897, be the date on which the amalgamation shall take place.

The Unions who are involved at present are the Operative Painters, Progressive Painters and New York Painters. The importance of the endeavor is obvious to all members, and therefore requires their presence at the meetings to hasten the time that we all may say there is one real organization of Painters in the City of New York, which effectually will stop cross firing from the workers' ranks. The document in question is ordered to be signed by the secretary and chairman and the seal to be attached. The committee from our Union is ordered, with the other like committees, to construe by-laws, etc., for the united body, subject to their action.

The Arbitration Committee reported progress in the trial of the anniversary committee, and requested credentials from the organization, which was granted, after long discussion.

An auditing committee of three members is appointed.

The Delegate's report is read, giving the experience and work of last week; received and placed on file. One accident benefit is ordered paid.

THE SECRETARY.

Grand Labor Festival

—IN—

Grand Central Palace,

Lexington Av., betw. 43d & 44th Sts.

February 22nd, 1897,

(Washington's Birthday),

arranged by the

Volkszeitungs Conferenz,

New York,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

LABOR PRESS.

Concert, Living Pictures, Singing, Athletic Performances, Grand Ball, Appearance of the World-renowned, Imperial Japanese Troupe of Osaka, Japan, Acrobats, Jugglers, Wire performers.

Tickets 15 Cts., at the Box office **25c.**

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $4.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertizing their places of meeting.

Branch 1 (American) S. L. P. Discussion meeting every first Friday. Business meeting every 3rd Friday at 64 East 4th Str. Lectures every Sunday 8 P. M. at Stuyvesant Hall, 17th Str., and Hudson Building, 37th St. and 8th Ave. 222

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union.) Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 338

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 239

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1627 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 264

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same Hall. 334

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave. Nowark, N. J. 189

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231—233 East 33rd street, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club. Meets at Webster Hall, 140th street and 3rd avenue, every 1st and 3rd Friday at 8 P. M. Also Free Lecture, every Sunday night, 7.30 P. M., preceded by entertainment at same Hall.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks wether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 20 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd Ave., Room 58, New York City.

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